

# HELPING THE HANDICAPPED TO HELP . . .



1960 ANNUAL REPORT  
GOODWILL Industries of America, Inc.





HELPING THE HANDICAPPED TO HELP . . .

*Themselves . . . Their Country . . . Their World:*

## GOODWILL *Industries*

- . . . The program of Goodwill Industries comprises the largest network of rehabilitation workshops for all types of handicapped people in the United States—with 124 individual Goodwill Industries operating in more than 1,600 communities.
- . . . Goodwill Industries constitute the largest network of such workshops in the world, adding 18 affiliated or related programs in 8 other countries.
- . . . Goodwill Industries in the United States served at least 39,500 handicapped people in 1960.
- . . . They provided vocational training and sheltered employment to at least 34,625 people, of whom about 15,000 were served at any one time.
- . . . They provided at least 4,875 handicapped people with professional rehabilitation services such as therapy, medical attention, psychological counseling, work evaluation, guidance and pre-vocational help. Many of those employed also received such services.
- . . . Through workshop training and employment, Goodwill Industries paid nearly \$21,000,000 in the form of personal income to the handicapped workers.
- . . . The program was supported largely by donations of nearly 15,000,000 Goodwill bags of clothing and household items from the public.
- . . . Renewed by handicapped workers in Goodwill Industries workshops, the articles served more than 10,000,000 families as low cost purchases.
- . . . Goodwill Industries received over \$36,000,000 in earned income from the sale of the articles, contract work and other sources to pay most of the cost of this work and service program.
- . . . They received an additional \$3,500,000 in donations through Community Chest, United Funds, grants and contributed funds to help meet an aggregate budget of more than \$40,500,000.
- . . . Over-all, Goodwill Industries sought to develop the whole man or woman, not just vocational skills, and this was accomplished through adding spiritual counseling, recreation and personal guidance involving nearly half a million hours of time.
- . . . Altogether, Goodwill Industries rendered over 25,000,000 hours of service to handicapped people in 1960.



## HELPING THE HANDICAPPED TO HELP ... THEMSELVES

People are most aware of handicaps when they stand in a line of applicants for a job.

Although they might be medically restored and be fully prepared to give devoted service to an employer, handicapped men or women usually are second choices behind people without disabilities.

Two reasons account for the lack of acceptance of handicapped people. One is a tendency on the part of employers to think they cannot work as well as others. The second is that, when they have not worked before or are forced by a disability to change vocations, handicapped people lack training and work experience.

The first problem—discrimination against the able handicapped—is one to be overcome by education; and progress is being made through groups like the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped.

The second problem—lack of training and experience—is one which handicapped people must overcome themselves with the help of training workshops. This is the area in which Goodwill Industries serve. The function of Goodwill Industries is to help handicapped people to help THEMSELVES.

Nearly 40,000 people were given such help by Goodwill Industries in 1960. The people come through referral from state vocational rehabilitation offices, doctors, hospitals, clergymen, families and various other organizations.

Training is on the job, not theoretical. It is made possible by three types of work programs. One is through repairing and reconditioning clothing and household articles contributed by the public and sold in Goodwill stores. The second type is assembly, sorting, repairing or other industrial jobs which are contracted with private industry. Supervisory and office activities also offer work and training opportunities.

Remarkable results have been achieved through the training program. Frequently people with extremely severe disabilities, who appear to have no chance of ever holding normal jobs, move rapidly into employment in commerce and industry.

Goodwill Industries provided relatively steady sheltered employment to people with severe disabilities or others such as the disabled aged. Such people, even though they may not achieve normal employment, still attain goals of usefulness to themselves and their communities.

Nearly 5,000 people receive specialized rehabilitation services beyond training and employment from Goodwill Industries annually. A number of Goodwill Industries operate complete rehabilitation centers in which many types of corrective or restorative help is provided. Many offer such extra rehabilitation services as pre-vocational counseling and work evaluation.



Some conduct special research or demonstration programs with the help of fund grants from the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation and state agencies. They generally seek to restore the whole person with additional services such as spiritual counseling and recreation.

Long pace-setters in this pattern of rehabilitation—tracing back to the founding of the first program in 1902—Goodwill Industries demonstrate that actual work experience is the best vocational rehabilitation. The program has the big plus value of providing earnings with the learning. Earnings were in accord with standards set by the Wage and Hour Division of the U. S. Department of Labor.

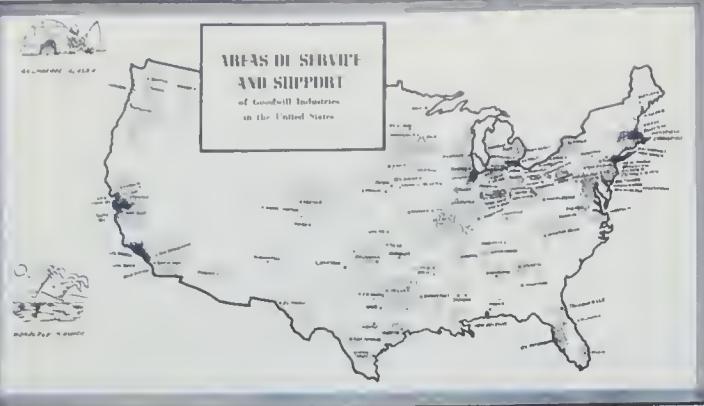
The total hours of service—training, sheltered employment and rehabilitation—provided by Goodwill Industries in 1960 was, certainly, substantial help for handicapped people to help themselves. Out of these hours, thousands of men and women found their disabilities were not handicaps when applying for and filling jobs.

**National Goodwill Worker of 1960  
SPEAKS FOR THE HANDICAPPED**



Miss Marjorie Schulz  
Cincinnati, Ohio

I am so glad to be a part of a national organization that reaches into communities in our land and says to handicapped people. . . . "No one can do everything—everyone can do something." We are proving something every day in Goodwill Industries. Every day is V-day for someone. Handicapped persons find new hope, renewed strength and increased determination to prove the truth of the statement, "You cannot disable faith and courage."



## HELPING THE HANDICAPPED TO HELP .. THEIR COUNTRY

When handicapped people become productive and useful citizens, they contribute to rather than drain from their COMMUNITIES and their COUNTRY.

Goodwill Industries—comprising the nation's largest network of rehabilitation workshops—do the most of any single private organization to transform handicapped people from unproductive to contributing citizens.

As one example of the results, the handicapped workers trained and employed by Goodwill Industries in 1960 paid over \$3,100,000 in taxes, of which over \$2,400,000 was in income taxes. Without the assistance of Goodwill Industries, they would have been drawing many times that amount in relief allotments and more from the incomes of families.

Goodwill Industries provide their services out of 124 central workshops and 24 branch workshops in the United States. In addition, they conduct program activities in other communities through branch stores, collection representatives and Boy Scouts, school, church youth and other collection drives, bringing the total number of communities in which they operate to over 1,600.

The people who are helping themselves are helping their nation in additional ways. More than 12 million pieces of clothing and household articles are purchased annually in Goodwill stores by more than 10 million budget minded shoppers.

The sale of repaired articles produced more than \$30,000,000. A total of \$2,000,000 was earned through work on contract with business firms. The salvage value of unrepairable articles added over \$3,000,000, and various other projects brought in another \$1,500,000.

With donations, grants and other unearned income added, the total funds handled by Goodwill Industries in 1960 exceeded \$40,500,000. This represented a gain of more than \$4,500,000 over 1959, or 13 per cent.

Goodwill Industries need financial support to subsidize non-income producing training and rehabilitation services and for buildings and equipment. The national program needs additional financial support for training, recruiting, research and development of new Goodwill Industries. But, the less than 10 per cent subsidy which includes paying for capital improvements, remains among the smallest for any organization in the health and welfare field.

In 1960—as part of the observance of 1960 Goodwill Week—President Dwight D. Eisenhower said: "The contribution of Goodwill Industries to the welfare of the disabled is a continuous source of strength to them and inspiration to all of us. The Industries are gateways to independence for many thousands of our citizens whose disabilities had once been regarded as bars to employment."

# ... AND THEIR WORLD

The Goodwill idea has spread into eight other countries of the world—where 18 programs produce opportunity for the handicapped. Three of these are related to Goodwill Industries in the United States through affiliation with Goodwill Industries of America, Inc. Others are related only by common origin, launched through the activities of Goodwill Industries leaders.

Goodwill Industries of America, Inc. has an International Committee which maintains contact with these programs and works on development of new ones. Cultivation work currently is being done in Guatemala, San Juan, San Salvadore and Bombay.

Based on a sampling of reports, programs in other countries were reporting substantial progress. The Industrias Para la Rehabilitacion del Invalido in Mexico City, a member of GIA, served 103 handicapped people in 1960 and paid \$20,123 in wages out of \$32,000 total income.

The Goodwill Enterprises for the Handicapped of Victoria, Canada served 87 people, paid \$81,356 in wages and had a total income of \$127,793. The Goodwill Industries of Windsor, Canada served 50 people, paid nearly \$50,000 in wages and had a total income of \$67,538. The Amity Rehabilitation Center of Hamilton, Canada serves about 50 people at a time, more during a year, and paid \$80,000 in wages with a total income of \$130,000 in 1960. In London, Canada, a London Goodwill Industries Assn. was in the process of expanding into a new building. The Ottawa Neighbourhood Services served 115 people and had an earned income in excess of \$207,000.

In Australia a Goodwill Industries in Leichhardt (Sydney), a relatively new program, was serving 30 people by the end of 1960. A Civilian Maimed and Limbless Assn. in Perth, operating with a volunteer staff, was expanding and reorganizing in 1960. Another program in Perth patterned after Goodwill Industries is called Good Samaritan Industries and recently began its operations.

Elsewhere in the world, in Port of Spain, Trinidad, a Goodwill Industries has served 50 handicapped people in the past year in its first full year of operation.

## GOODWILL Industries AND RELATED PROGRAMS Around the WORLD

Leichhardt (Sydney), Australia, Goodwill Industries of Australia, Rev. Harold L. Hawkins, Superintendent, 93 Norton Street, New South Wales.  
Perth, Western Australia, The Civilian Maimed and Limbless Association of Western Australia, Mrs. E. Richter, General Secretary, 348 Wellington Street.  
Perth, Western Australia, Good Samaritan Industries, Mr. W. Harwood, General Secretary, 283 Murray Street.  
Queensland, Australia, Brisbane City Mission, Rev. C. S. Trudgian, Superintendent, Morris Street, Windsor Brisbane.  
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, Rehabilitation Society of Alberta—Edmonton Branch, Mrs. L. Alizan Lamb, Executive Director, 10462 101st Street.  
Hamilton, Ont., Can., Amity Association of Hamilton, Mr. Gordon Mann, Executive Director, 79 John Street, S.  
London, Ont., Can., Goodwill Industries, Mrs. J. G. Richardson, Secretary, Board of Directors, 350 Lyle Street.  
Ottawa, Ont., Can., Ottawa Neighbourhood Services, Mr. Harold M. Mayfield, General Manager, 987 Wellington Street.  
Sarnia, Ont., Can., Goodwill Industries, Mrs. Minnie Past, Superintendent, 163 N. Victoria Street.  
Toronto, Ont., Can., Society for Crippled Civilians, Mr. George B. Smith, Executive Director, 91-97 Jarvis Street.

Vancouver, B. C., Can., Goodwill Industries Association (Registered), Mr. George Chester, Managing Director, 6414 Fraser Avenue (Zone 15).  
Victoria, B. C., Can., Goodwill Enterprises for the Handicapped of Victoria, James Cowley, Acting Manager, 560 Yates Street.  
Windsor, Ont., Can., Goodwill Industries, Mr. Cameron A. McDowell, Executive Director, 101 Pitt Street, East.  
Winnipeg, Manitoba, Can., Canadian Goodwill Industries, Ltd., Mr. Allen Craig, Manager and Director, 70 Princess Street.  
Mexico City, D. F., Mexico, Industrias para la Rehabilitacion del Invalido, Señor Victor Garcia Lizama, Director Ejecutivo, Calzada Mexico, Tacuba 398, Mexico, D. F.  
Karachi, Pakistan, Goodwill Industries of Karachi, C-37, K.D.A. Scheme No. 1, Drigh Road (Zone 8).  
Lima, Peru, Goodwill Industries, Rev. Wenceslao Bahamonde, Apartado 1386.  
Montevideo, Uruguay, Industrias Buena Voluntad, Señor J. Antonia Loureiro, Director, Grecia 3918—Cerro.  
Part of Spain, Trinidad, B.W.I., Goodwill Industries of the West Indies, Mrs. Ursula Chow Quan, 4 Scott Bushie Street.  
\*Affiliated with Goodwill Industries of America, Inc.

## HELPING:

# GOODWILL *Industries of America, Inc.*

Helping the handicapped to help themselves, their country and their world through coordination and strengthening of programs and services is Goodwill Industries of America, Inc.

The national organization, functioning as an association in which individual Goodwill Industries have membership, carried out a broad range of activities during 1960. The activities generally could be classified as administrative aid, counseling, conferences, field services, reeruiting, training, public relations, special services and the development of new Goodwill Industries.

Goodwill Industries of America, Inc. was preparing for greater roles of Goodwill Industries in their communities and in the national community as the decade of the 1960's began. A symbol of this preparation was a reorganization which brought a new national structure, eliminating the Board of Directors composed of both executives and volunteers and establishing a volunteer Board and an Executive's Council.

The new board immediately began taking steps to broaden the support of the national program. Dependent in the past largely on dues from member Goodwill Industries, the national organization will seek more outside financial support to produce more productive advances in years ahead.

The national organization, generally, also began evaluating its program of national growth and service as a basis for development and most effective use of funds. Its budget of approximately \$250,000 was considerably smaller than that of most national health and welfare services of a comparable nature.

At the same time, the national organization was aware of broader areas for which funds might be well used. Assistance for the cultivation and development of the Goodwill Industries program in other countries was needed. In the United States, while nearly all large cities were being served by Goodwill Industries, there was need for incentive as well as development funds to assist in the establishment of new programs, to encourage improvement and expansion of existing programs and for recruiting and training people for executive and staff positions.

Among the significant new developments of the national program in 1960 was the series of special

conferences in addition to the annual Delegate Assembly. These conferences included a meeting of Executives from metropolitan areas, a conference on comprehensive rehabilitation services, area leaders meetings, Presidents-Executives conferences and a series of three public relations conferences.

Three new area leaders were assigned during the year, bringing the total to seven, with only two areas to be covered by such leadership. These leaders are executives who spend part time on consulting and assistance services to other Goodwill Industries.

Two autonomous Goodwill Industries were added to the roster during 1960 when former branches in Adrian, Mich. and Lawton, Okla. became independent. Work was done on cultivation of new programs in other cities, including Monroe, La., Wichita, Kan., and Columbus, Ga., with units incorporated in the latter two cities.

The Field Services Department carried on an expanded program of counseling, meetings, conferences, surveys and other advisory services during 1960. The area leaders function was included in this department. Visits and consultations among local Goodwill Industries totaled about 225. Seven surveys, which constituted complete studies of local programs, were made.

Standards and codes were being developed for programs, operations and management functions. Plans were being made for trial runs of accreditation plans by which programs could be measured and performance approved.

Developments in the national public relations program were producing greater public support. A new outlook grew out of the public relations conferences, at which the current status of Goodwill Industries was evaluated and plans and proposals discussed for a stronger and better public image.

Along with this concern for the total image, the public relations division launched a program of evaluating and arranging for new image symbols, including the Goodwill Industries seal, lettering styles, bag design and collection center design.

Arrangements were made in 1960 for public relations representation in New York City, out of which greater national attention was being achieved. Other steps were being taken to improve recognition among national media.

A steady flow of projects and aids characterized the public relations program again during the year. A new motion picture, "To Help Themselves," narrated by Academy Award winner Charlton Heston, was issued, and nationally known personalities made radio and television spots.

Projects again were the Goodwill Worker of the Year selection, Goodwill Week, NEPH Week participation and the Thanks-for-Giving event. Special aids and materials were issued for these events.

For these and other occasions, the national office issued over 1,000 television films, about 500 television slides, over 500 transcription discs, nearly 10,000 posters and many other items including billboards, car cards, church bulletins and other visual aids.

In the area of special services, assistance was provided to member Goodwill Industries on such matters as grants, wage and hour laws, internal revenue regulations, labor-management relations, charter and by-laws revisions and legal matters.

The total amount of funds received during the past five years through federal grants for rehabilitation programs, research, development and expansion exceeded \$3,000,000 by the end of 1960. Assistance in getting these grants was rendered on many occasions by the office of Goodwill Industries of America, Inc.

## CONSOLIDATED OPERATING STATEMENT

January 1—December 31, 1960

### RECEIPTS

Membership Dues	\$190,997
Interest	2,670
Donations	602
Sale of Materials & Supplies	24,777
Scholarships	8,550
Investments & Memorials	5,304
Travel & Other Refunds	4,675
Services Rendered	5,581
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$243,156</b>

### EXPENSES

Salaries, Wages, Retirement Services	\$81,428
Travel	15,752
Office Expense & Equipment	28,693
Volunteer Service, Travel & Meetings	35,799
Promotion Materials	39,168
Scholarships	14,078
Memorial Fund Investment	4,197
Delegate Assembly	11,299
Reserve Fund	12,742
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$243,156</b>

## ALSO HELPING: NATIONAL Council of Women's Auxiliaries

The national Council of Women's Auxiliaries, representing 82 auxiliaries to individual Goodwill Industries throughout the country, was helping handicapped people to help themselves with a theme of "Create a firm framework, friends and funds."

It took steps to strengthen its framework in 1960 by developing a new set of by-laws which provided for extension of services, increased membership dues and a larger Executive Board.

To increase friends among local auxiliaries, the Council set October as a month for membership drives. By the end of the year, total membership in auxiliaries throughout the country added up to nearly 20,000.

The National Council was conducting a special effort to stimulate and expand both local and national fund support. The first step was a survey on plans and needs which had been completed by the end of the year. Reports indicated at least \$125,999 in cash and \$100,000 worth of equipment were provided for local use in 1960.

One of the steady projects of the Council is to

help support the Edgar J. Helms Training Fund, and the goal of \$1,500 for 1960 was met. The Council voted to increase the goal for 1961 to \$1,750.

In another area, the National Council was conducting efforts to emphasize leadership, budgeting, parliamentary procedure, promotion, publicity and membership among its member auxiliaries.

A further step launched in 1960 was the development of an area directors program to correspond to the geographic areas for Goodwill Industries of America. A work manual and planned programs were being prepared. The purpose of these efforts is to bring the local auxiliaries into closer relationships with the National Council and make possible more extensive projects.

Finally, the over-all goal of the National Council—based on the theme of "Plan Big when working with God," is to plan wisely enough, work hard enough and believe strongly enough so that both the National Council and member auxiliaries will have an increased share in helping handicapped people to help themselves.

# HELP FOR THE HANDICAPPED

Is Made Possible With:

## MATERIALS . . .

The firm foundation upon which Goodwill Industries help for handicapped people is built is material. Tons of clothing and millions of pieces of household articles are poured into Goodwill Industries during the course of a year. These raw materials are routed to workshops where handicapped men and women repair, repaint, recondition and renovate them. Then they move into Goodwill stores where budget minded shoppers find new utility in something someone else once threw away.

In one year, 15 million homes may contribute more than that number of filled Goodwill bags, approximately half barrel containers which have become the symbols of Goodwill Industries to many people. In addition, business firms provide work on contract with many of the Goodwill Industries.

Through earned income from the sale of renewed articles or contract work, Goodwill Industries produce a substantial portion of the funds needed to provide their help to handicapped people.

## MINDS . . .

Plans and ideas from many minds help make possible the scope of Goodwill Industries help to the handicapped. From the National Board and staff, local Boards, executives and staff members, civic and business leaders, government officials, interested friends, auxiliary members and the handicapped people themselves comes the thinking which produces the Goodwill Way.

"Be dissatisfied until every last handicapped person wanting help has been served," were the words of Dr. Edgar J. Helms, who launched the first program in Boston in 1902. People of Goodwill of today are constantly seeking ways to improve their present programs, adopt and adapt to the present-day needs for rehabilitation and conduct their operations most efficiently and effectively.

## AND MONEY

While materials and minds can produce the physical and mental elements necessary for Goodwill Industries to help the handicapped to help themselves . . . there are areas in which only gifts from the heart can help.

In about 75 communities, Goodwill Industries receive allocations from the public heart through Community Chests or United Funds. These Goodwill Industries, however, sometimes need additional financial help for capital needs, such as buildings and equipment. In other communities, subsidy as well as capital fund support is needed to pay for extra services beyond mere employment.

Goodwill Industries of America, Inc. receives most of its income in dues from member Goodwill Industries. To supplement the program of service to members—for research, recruiting, training, development of new units and foreign development—additional funds are needed.

Only with gifts of the heart, can Goodwill Industries nationally and locally achieve fullest possible help to the handicapped.

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John C. Harmon, Jr.

Public Relations Director  
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Mrs. E. T. Goerz, Secretary

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Mrs. Carl Harris, Member-at-large  
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St. Paul, Minn.  
Washington, D. C.  
Houston, Tex.  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
Philadelphia, Pa.

## GOODWILL *Industries of America, Inc.*

# WHERE GOODWILL Industries Help . . . IN THE UNITED STATES

CITY	EXECUTIVE	ADDRESS	CITY	EXECUTIVE	ADDRESS
Aberdeen, Wash.	Mrs. Inez V. Campbell	822 E. Heron St.	Milwaukee, Wisc.	Charles L. Priest	2102 W. Pierce St.
Adrian, Mich.	Jahn R. Metz	261 W. Maumee St.	Minneapolis, Minn.	George H. Angell	413-17 S. Third St.
Akron, Ohio	Kenneth L. Downing	36 S. College St.	Mobile, Ala.	Clyde C. Carter	2801 Springhill Ave.
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	William B. Parrott	1119 Edith St., S.E.	Muskegon, Mich.	Clyde E. Bedwell	794 Pine St.
Anchorage, Alaska	W. H. James	124½ Second St.	Muskogee, Okla.	Milton S. Lundquist	130 S. Second St.
Ashtabula, Ohio	Howard R. Dunlavy	621 Morton Drive	Nashua, N. H.	Mrs. Lillian R. Nash	15 Chestnut St.
Atlanta, Ga.	Joseph Loudermilk	15 Courtland St., N.E.	Nashville, Tenn.	William E. Bland	Thayer Veteran's Hospital
Austin, Tex.	Eugene Morrill	107 E. Fifth St.	New Albany, Ind.	Hollis E. Jackson	319 State St.
Baltimore, Md.	John W. Payne	201 S. Broadway	New Haven, Conn.	James Donovan	238 State St.
Battle Creek, Mich.	Charles P. Walz	373 W. Michigan Ave.	New Orleans, La.	Lester C. Stoehr	2000 Jackson Ave.
Birmingham, Ala.	Howard A. Sandlin	907 N. 26th St.	New York, N. Y.	Edward E. Rhatigan	123 E. 124th St.
Boston, Mass.	Henry E. Helms	85 Shawmut Ave.	Norfolk, Va.	L. Eugene Adair	316 Bank St.
Bridgeport, Conn.	Joseph E. Pouliot	786-802 Main St.	Oakland, Calif.	James G. Bell	212 9th St.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Wm. Milligan Park, Sr.	1024 Fulton St.	Oklahoma City, Okla.	Floyd R. Nicholson	410 S.W. 3rd St.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Nathaniel S. Norton	153 N. Division St.	Omaha, Neb.	Leland C. Whipp	1013 N. 16th St.
Camden, N. J.	James D. Fraser	816 N. Seventh St.	Orlando, Fla.	DeWitt Suplee	129 W. Church St.
Canton, Ohio	J. Lewis Marshall	713 E. Tuscarawas St.	Parkersburg, W. Va.	Wm. Beckwith (Pres.)	P.O. Box 1582
Charleston, W. Va.	Vernon L. Schwaninger	628 Kanawha Blvd., E.	Pearl, Ill.	Charles V. Davis	512 S.W. Adams St.
Chattanooga, Tenn.	Richard C. Andrews	3500 Dadds Avenue	Philadelphia, Pa.	Roger P. Davis	1705 W. Allegheny Ave.
Chicago, Ill.	William Ragolio	1500 W. Monroe St.	Phoenix, Ariz.	A. Leonard Krahl	417 N. 16th St.
Cincinnati, Ohio	Bryce W. Nichols	10600 Springfield Pike	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Vacant	2801 Liberty Ave.
Cleveland, Ohio	Rudolph Stefanko	930 E. 70th St.	Pittsfield, Mass.	Mrs. Thomas P. Frost	336 North St.
Columbus, Ga.	J. Melvin Hargett, Chm.	P.O. Box 144	Port Huron, Mich.	Frank Wilke	514 Superior St.
Columbus, Ohio	George Morey Evans	1331 Edgehill Road	Portland, Me.	Mrs. Amy G. Nevers	80 Union St.
Corpus Christi, Tex.	Arthur E. Scott, Jr.	2961 S. Port Ave.	Portland, Ore.	Marion C. Smith	512 S.E. Mill St.
Council Bluffs, Iowa	Dean J. Ingram	213 S. Main St.	Pueblo, Colo.	Gary Titus	130 S. Union Ave.
Dallas, Tex.	Gerald L. Clore	2511 Elm St.	Richmond, Va.	Mrs. Amy A. Guy	7 S. 14th St.
Dayton, Ohio	Wallace Watkins	201 W. Fifth St.	Roanoke, Va.	Lewis F. Ovenshire	3125 Salem Tpk., N.W.
Denver, Colo.	Walter C. League	3003 Arapahoe St.	Rockford, Ill.	Norman Dasenbrook	631 Cedar St.
Des Moines, Iowa	Alexander J. Waugh	325 E. Fifth St.	Sacramento, Calif.	Jay W. Rathbun	707 Que St.
Detroit, Mich.	Harold H. McKinnon	6522 Brush St.	St. Cloud, Minn.	Don Martin	21 Fifth Ave., So.
Duluth, Minn.	Ervid M. Clemons	1732 W. Superior St.	St. Louis, Mo.	Roger E. French	4140 Forest Park Blvd.
El Paso, Tex.	Ernest W. Tremayne	5301 El Paso Drive	St. Paul, Minn.	Scott D. Browning	509 Sibley St.
Erie, Pa.	Clarence E. Chamberlain	1117 Peach St.	St. Petersburg, Fla.	Robert C. Adair	10596 Gandy Blvd.
Evansville, Ind.	A. B. Ginn	930 Division St.	San Antonio, Tex.	Arno J. Blase, Jr.	3822 Plesanton Rd.
Flint, Mich.	Harvey E. Kettering, 2nd	610 S. Dexter St.	San Bernardino, Calif.	Harold Francis	899 W. Third St.
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Louis R. Veale	3127 Brooklyn Ave.	San Diego, Calif.	Charles Spisak	402 Fifth Ave.
Fort Worth, Tex.	Stephen G. Youngblood	665 S. Main St.	San Francisco, Calif.	Kenneth G. Foster	980 Howard St.
Gary, Ind.	Robert Stern	1224 Broadway	San Jose, Calif.	Don Lathrop	46 Race St.
Grand Junction, Colo.	Mrs. Gladys Haven	1020 S. Fifth St.	Santa Ana, Calif.	Gaylord M. Hicks	2702 W. Fifth St.
Hagerstown, Md.	Robert J. Lewis	223 N. Prospect St.	Santa Cruz, Calif.	Lewis G. Menzemer	204 Union St.
Hammond, Ind.	C. Burt Monnett	34 State St.	Scranton, Pa.	Leland D. Freidenburg	334 Penn Ave.
Harrisburg, Pa.	Chester J. Sherman	627 N. Cameron St.	Seattle, Wash.	Mrs. Frances Taylor	1400 Lane St.
Honolulu, Hawaii	Euicho C. Chung	1128 Nuuanu Ave.	Shreveport, La.	Lawrence A. Shirley	1916 Texas Ave.
Houston, Tex.	Mrs. Dorothy Rice Ewell	515 Smith St.	Sioux City, Iowa	John P. Hanilla, Jr.	312 S. Wall St.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Howard G. Lyle	1635 W. Michigan	South Bend, Ind.	Vernon K. Hazzard	902 S. Michigan
Jackson, Mich.	Amos B. Bogart	120 E. Washington St.	Spokane, Wash.	C. Robert Burdick	130 E. Third Ave.
Jackson, Miss.	Douglas W. Hackett	113 S. State St.	Springfield, Ill.	G. Russell Humerickhouse	712-14 E. Washington St.
Jacksonville, Fla.	Robert L. Heath	4533 Lenox Ave.	Springfield, Mass.	Vacant	139 Lyman St.
Jersey City, N. J.	Paul W. Bowles	49-55 Fremont St.	Stockton, Calif.	Samuel R. Rea	730 E. Market St.
Kalamazoo, Mich.	Len Smith	530 W. Kalamazoo Ave.	Tacoma, Wash.	James J. Szenas	2356 Tacoma Ave., So.
Kansas City, Mo.	J. Everett McCluhan	1817 Campbell St.	Terre Haute, Ind.	Theo. Grob, Sr.	122 N. Fifth St.
Lawton, Okla.	Olen B. Quinn	29 D. Ave.	Toledo, Ohio	Edward M. Brewer	601 Cherry St.
Lincoln, Neb.	John P. Gedwill	1717 "O" St.	Tulsa, Okla.	Lloyd D. Burris	24 N. Main St.
Little Rock, Ark.	Mrs. Robert F. McKee	1201 W. 7th St.	Waco, Tex.	Everton O. Dibb	506 S. 11th St.
Long Beach, Calif.	Walter L. Case	800 W. Pacific Coast Hwy.	Washington, D. C.	Richard A. Nelson	1218 N. Hampshire, N.W.
Lorain, Ohio	Mrs. Marjorie W. Wright	1444 Broadway	Waterloo, Iowa	Chas. Mitchell	710 Lafayette St.
Los Angeles, Calif.	Frank G. Flegal	342 San Fernando Road	Wichita, Kans.	W. F. Cochran (Pres.)	1411 N. Broadway
Louisville, Ky.	Edmund D. Redmon	214 S. 8th St.	Wilmington, Dela.	J. Carlyle Simmons	214-16 Walnut St.
Lowell, Mass.	Robert P. Hogg	99 Willie St.	Winston-Salem, N. C.	Francis Mulcahy	727 E. 5th St.
Memphis, Tenn.	Marvin L. McPheron	94 N. Second St.	Youngstown, Ohio	H. E. Johnson	330 E. Boardman St.
Miami, Fla.	George W. Dauth	1130 N.W. 22nd St.	Zanesville, Ohio	Dale Dunbar	108 Main St.

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